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THE NEW MINISTER TO GERMANY.

George Hunt Pendleton,
OF OHIO, CIVIL SERVICE REFORMER.

The United States Government needs a strong representative at Berlin, a diplomat of winning manners and pleasant address, and firm and sagacious. We gain greatly by German immigration; we lose by the exclusion from that country of American hog products. The two subjects indicated constitute a grievance respectively on that and this side of the Atlantic. They and other matters growing out of them, need to be handled with wisdom by the United States representative at Berlin. So far as yet seen, the appointment of Mr. Pendleton to that position is regarded as a judicious one. It is one of the best of the foreign missions, worth in salary seventeen thousand five hundred dollars a year, and carrying with it the glory and honor of Extraordinary Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Pendleton's term of six years in the United States Senate, terminated with the Forty-eighth Congress. He was Chairman of the Committee having Civil Service Reform in hand, and, as such, introduced the bill providing it, which, as amended, became a law in 1882. His greatest distinction as a statesman, was gained by his connection with reform in the matter of the tenure of inferior Federal offices.

He was born in the Congressional district including Cincinnati, in the year 1825. His father was a member of the House of Representatives, Washington, at the time. After receiving a good education here, Mr. Pendleton studied in Germany. He returned home, after two years' absence in Europe, in 1846, the same year in which he took to wife, Alice Key, daughter of Francis S. Key, who composed "The Star-Spangled Banner." Miss Key was niece of Roger B. Taney, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Pendleton entered the profession of the law. He was a member of the Ohio Senate in 1851 and 1852. A period of eight years as a member of the House of Representatives in Washington, ended with the Thirty-eighth Congress. From that time until his election to the United States Senate, Mr. Pendleton quietly pursued the practice by which he has made a considerable amount of wealth.

When the secession of the Southern States was threatened, Mr. Pendleton was in Congress. He advocated coercion for the maintenance of the Union after the policy of conciliation had failed in this object. His name appeared as the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1864, when George B. McClellan was at the head of the ticket. In 1869 he "ran" for Governor of Ohio, but was defeated. He was elected President of the Kentucky Railroad Company in that year.

Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton have three children. One, a son, does business in New York City, as an attorney; the other two are daughters.

The home of Mr. Pendleton is in Cincinnati, where he is eminent for hospitality. His beautiful residence in Washington was the scene of many brilliant receptions during his term in the Senate. It is hardly necessary to describe Mr. Pendleton's personal appearance, as it is suggested in the above excellent likeness. He is taller than the medium height, stout and portly. His dress is exactly fitted and evidences care in the selection. In manners the new Minister to Berlin is refined to that degree of nicety which, twenty years ago, originated the pleasant title, "Gentleman George," by which he is still known.

The "Dog Eater."

The sensation of the day is the so-called Dog Eater. That an animal of some sort has been roaming about the country, and that it has killed a number of dogs, is sufficiently established. As to the description of the animal accounts differ very widely. Some say it looks like a lion, others think it more like a Bengal tiger, another that it is like an alligator. The preponderance of the evidence, however, seems to be to the effect that it is black, and differing from a large Newfoundland dog mostly by its great length. It first attracted attention in the western part of Boyle, migrated to the eastern part of Marion, went back to Boyle, and was heard from last week in Washington County. The mystery surrounding the nature and movements of the beast soon fired the popular imagination, and upon the few facts known about it there has sprung up a vast and fantastic mythology. These myths were largely the result of imperfect observation, fear, and the unconscious accretion which all sensational stories gather as they go. But every able-bodied man in the country has been contributing to them his mite (or might, as the case may be) with malice aforethought both expressed and implied. These stories have made the "Dog Eater" well nigh omnipotent as well as omnipresent, and have so magnified his deeds as to make his name to the credulous the synonym of all that is terrible. Scott in "Robbery" says of Bertram Helsingham:

The children mother long shall tame
The forward child with Bertram's name.
Similarly in the rural districts of Boyle and Marion, the forward child yields at once to a threat of the "Dog Eater" and there are not a few children

ren of a larger growth that cannot be induced to leave their houses after dark. Even in the daytime they keep as shy a lookout for the dreaded "varmint" as St. Lovengood's dog did for a flying "dormick."

Popular rumor attributes to the "Dog Eater" the killing of vast numbers of sheep and several negroes, and numbers of other atrocities. None of these stories seems to have any foundation. There seems reason for charging that it has killed some geese and ducks.

There is a good deal of really intelligent curiosity to know what the animal actually is, and it is hoped that it will be hunted down and killed.—Lebanon Standard.

The New Town of Deep Water.

Although the West has produced towns of remarkable growth, the new town of Deep Water promises to eclipse them all. Deep Water is located on the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railway, (now in course of construction,) about eight miles south of Clinton in Henry County, Mo. It is near the great coal fields, and has tributary to it a very large area of rich farming country, well populated. Its advantageous location will command for it the trade of a rich farming community and its growth is sure to astonish even those who are familiar with the rapid development of towns and cities in the great West.

Deep Water is better located, has more natural advantages, and will undoubtedly make a larger town than either Rich Hill, Mo., or Pittsburg, Kan., the rapid growth of which has been the wonder of those familiar with the histories of those towns. The Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railway will be completed to Deep Water and passenger trains running between Kansas City and that point, about June 15th next. Messrs. Keith & Perry, 522 Delaware St., Kansas City will give full information in relation to the new town.

Neal's Letter to His Wife.

William Neal was a very ignorant man, too ignorant to have written even this letter, but it comes as his expression of his feelings toward his wife and the dear ones that he has left behind. From all we can gather Neal was acting under the advice of parties who were interested in preventing his making a confession, and they succeeded in accomplishing that purpose.

"MY DEAR WIFE—As this is my last night on earth, you know how I feel, and with pleasure I state to you that I will soon be at rest with my Saviour and the dear ones that have fallen asleep, whom you and I love so dearly. It is hard for you and I and our little ones to part. But God's will be done and done, you may be assured that we will meet again never, no never, to part. Teach our little ones to be truthful and honest with all men, and raise our children up in the fear of God, so when their troubles are over, and they will have a home beyond the grave. You must not grieve after me; it will do no good; only prepare to meet me in a better world, and here I state to you again my entire innocence of the horrible crime of which I must die to-morrow, and, thank God, I have told nothing but the truth concerning the case, and all I can do is to put my trust in God, for He knows best for us all, and will in His own appointed time vindicate me of the charge. I have lived like a man, I will die like a man, telling the truth. What I say on the scaffold to-morrow you keep as a memorial of me, and one day the guilty will be brought to justice, and then this disgrace will be taken off you and my children. Dear wife, I am dying for a crime I did not commit and one day it will be proven. Tell your mother and father, and also my mother, father, brothers and sisters, to meet me in that bright home above, and I forgive all, as I hope to be forgiven and hope that God will forgive them who have sworn my life away. Oh, dear wife, it is so heartrending to me to bid you and my loving babies good-bye for the last time on earth, but the sting of death is all, and then I trouble, hard trials and persecutions. So prepare yourself. Raise my little babies in the fear of God, so when we are done with sorrows and troubles on earth, if God will permit me, I will meet you and hold a light to lighten you across the dark, chilly stream of death, and welcome you in that brighter home that God has prepared for all His believing children. Good-bye, dear wife and children, and mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters, farewell. Oh, farewell! meet me in Heaven, my last and dying words to you. I am innocent of the charge for which I must die. I have undergone trials and tribulations to declare the truth, and will declare it even until death.

Your husband,
"WM. H. NEAL."

THEIR AGES.

President Cleveland Celebrates His Forty-eighth Birthday.

President Cleveland celebrated his forty-eighth birthday Mar. 18. Only one other President has ever celebrated a birthday in the White House. President Grant was one year in advance of Cleveland in his arrival there, having become President at the age of forty-six years, ten months and seven days. Cleveland was forty-seven years, eleven months and sixteen days when he assumed the duties of President. Only these two have ever celebrated a birthday below the fiftieth in the White House. Three others, Pierce, Polk and Garfield, were in their forty-ninth year when inaugurated, though Garfield did not live to celebrate his fiftieth, his death occurring two months before that date. Five Presidents have been below fifty years of age when inaugurated, and five have been over sixty years when first inducted into that office. Four more, Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, were past fifty when inaugurated, and their second term. Only one of those who came to the White House under fifty years of age were re-elected. The five Presidents who were past sixty when first inaugurated were John Adams, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor and Buchanan.

anan. So that twelve of the twenty-two Presidents were in the fifties when inaugurated. Up to 1845 there had never been a President below fifty years of age; since then there have been five—Polk, Pierce, Grant, Garfield and Cleveland.

It may not be uninteresting to this, the second occasion in this history of the country when the President is celebrating his forty-eighth birthday in the White House to give the exact age at which the various Presidents were inaugurated. Here it is, gathered at considerable research:

President	Years	Months	Days
Washington	57	2	28
Adams (Jr.)	61	4	13
Jefferson	57	11	3
Madison	57	11	1
Monroe	58	19	6
Adams (Jr.)	57	8	22
Jackson	61	11	19
Van Buren	54	4	29
Harrison	68	—	23
Polk	49	4	2
Taylor	64	3	11
Pierce	42	3	11
Buchanan	65	—	11
Lincoln	51	2	11
Johnson	56	3	15
Grant	46	10	1
Hayes	53	3	1
Garfield	49	2	15
Cleveland	47	11	26

THE SOUDAN.

The War in Central Africa—Chronicles of Important Events—A Bird's Eye View.

(The following data relative to the present war in the Soudan, which is engaging such universal attention has been furnished by A. J. Miller, whose book of chronicles, "The Chronology of the World," is soon to be published.)

THE ACTORS.

The Soudanese rebels are under the leadership of Mohammed Ahmed, called El Mahdi, who claims to be a divine messenger, and prophet, whose coming was predicted by the famous Arabian prophet, Mohammed. Under his standard have gathered over 200,000 religious fanatics, from the provinces of Darfour, Wadai, Kordofan and Senaar, in the Soudan. The British and Egyptian troops, numbering about 38,000 or under, are under Gen. Sir Garnett Wolseley, who has a military record in the Soudan and Zululand are well known to the world.

PRELIMINARY EVENTS.

The connection between the present rebellion and that of 1882, under Arabi Pasha, is so closely allied that, to understand the drift of events, it is necessary to refer to the same. Arabi was minister of war, under Khedive Ismail, who was deposed by the sultan of Turkey, on June 26th 1879, and was succeeded by Tewfik, the present khedive. The timorous and puerile policy of Tewfik became a source of serious discontent among the native leaders, and when it was finally known that the khedive was treating with England for a partial protectorate over Egypt, Arabi protested and eventually became the rebel leader of a movement against this cowardly policy of Tewfik. Following are the principal events of rebellion, which was finally put down by the aid of British soldiery:

Arming and equipping fortification of Alexandria ordered stopped by protest of England, July 7, 1882.

Bombardment of Alexandria, by the British Admiral Seymour, July 7, 1882.

An Alexandria set on fire and evacuated by rebels and terrible atrocities enacted, instigated by supporters of Arabi, July 14, 1882.

Arabi entrenches himself at Kafer El Dwar, July 17, 1882.

Massacre of Europeans at Cairo, July 21, 1882.

Skirmish at Ramleh and Arabi denounced as a rebel by the khedive, July 25, 1882.

Massacre of Christians at Damanhour, Aug. 2, 1882.

British marines defeated at Sweetwater, Aug. 3, 1882.

Battle on Mahmoudouh canal, Aug. 19, 1882.

Arabs capture Fort Gheneilah and Zagazig, August 24, 1882.

Battle of Ramleh and Kassassin Lock, August 30, 1882.

Great battle of Tel El Kebir (3,000 killed), Sept. 1, 1882.

This battle was a decisive blow to the hopes of the patriot forces of Arabi. He retreated to Cairo, where he surrendered with 10,000 men on following day.

WAR WITH EL MAHDI.
Previous to the events above narrated, El Mahdi had engaged the attention of the Egyptian government, in the Soudan insurrection of 1880, when, with his followers, he annihilated two successive expeditions sent against him. Armed with these successes and inciting the religious zeal of the barbarous tribes of the Soudan, he seized the opportunity afforded by the weakened condition of the Egyptian government, on the fall of Arabi, to start a fresh insurrection. Following are some of the principal events of the great rebellion now in progress:

The capital of Kordofan captured by rebels who massacre Christians and march upon Khartoum, October 25, 1882.

Governor of Khartoum defeats rebels at Bara, November 7, 1882.

Hicks Pasha defeats rebels in two engagements, April 29, 1883.

Cholera outbreak in Egypt, puts a stop to the advance of the rebels for a time, June 20, 1883.

One hundred and fifty Egyptian troops surprised and massacred in the Sinkat Defile of Nubia, October 11, 1883.

Desperate battle at El Obied with rebels, where Hicks Pasha and 7,000 soldiers are totally annihilated, November 5, 1883. (But little is definitely known of the details of this great battle, from the fact that the whole army was destroyed. It is said to have occurred through treachery of the Mahdi's emissaries in Hicks Pasha's army. The rebel army numbered over 200,000 men.)

State of Mina Mecca, Arabia, formally condemns El Mahdi as an impostor, December 1, 1883.

Various tribes declare for the Mahdi after the victory of El Obied, December 5, 1883.

Dakar Pasha attacked and defeated by the rebels at Toka El Tob with a loss of 4,000 men, February 5, 1884.

Gen. Charles ("Chinese") Gordon who was sent to the relief of Khartoum arrives, February 18, 1884.

Rebels capture Sinkat and massa-

cre its entire garrison, February 10, 1884.

Sortie of garrison of Toka, February 19, 1884.

Battle of Trinkitat between Gen. Graham and rebels under Osman Digna, February 28, 1884.

Osman Digna's forces defeated near Suakin by Gen. Graham, March 13, 1884.

British forces capture and burn the city of Tananiche, March 27, 1884.

Three hundred Egyptian troops and 600 non-combatants massacred at Shendi on the Nile, April 16, 1884.

[This massacre, coupled with the precarious condition of Gordon and garrison at Khartoum, induces England to send a new expedition for his relief. Considerable time is occupied in the preliminaries of the same and active operations are suspended until the Nile subsides and the Kamsin winds abate.]

Expedition under General Sir Herbert Stewart and 1,800 men sent across the Bayuda and Nubian deserts, while that of Gen. Garnet Wolseley starts out from Suakin on the Red Sea, November, 1884.

Communication with Khartoum is closed; Col. Stewart and his couriers massacred on the Nile; Khartoum invested by the Mahdi with 80,000 Arabs, December, 1884.

Battle of Abu-Klea Wells, between Gen. Stewart and rebels; death of Col. Burnaby, January 16 and 17, 1885.

Battle of Gakdul Wells, near Gubat; Gen. Stewart wounded and war correspondents, Cameron and Herbert killed, January 19, 1885.

Fall of Khartoum, through treachery of one Faraz Pasha; Gen. Gordon and staff massacred; great excitement in London over the news, January 27, 1885.

Gen. Earl, with relief for Wilson, encounters the rebels fortified at Berber, Dulka Island, in the Nile; Gen. Earl and three officers killed, February 10, 1885.

Osman Digna issues summons for all rebel tribes to concentrate at Tamaheik, near Suakin, February 11, 1885.

Death of Gen. Stewart from his wound, February 16, 1885.

Col. Buller evacuates Gakdul and retreats to Abu-Klea; Arabs mass at Metemneh; Italian government sends a contingent, February 18, 1885.

Battle with Hadenlowas near Kassala, February 25, 1885.

The dreaded Kassim winds begin to blow over the desert, February 25, 1885.

Rebels wreck three redoubts near Suakin; Buller reaches Gakdul wells, and Wolseley makes a stand at Korit, February 27, 1885.

Exciting agitation in the English house of commons by rival parties over the further sacrifices and pursuance of war, February and March, 1885.

Precarious condition of Kassala garrison; Osman Digna harrasses Suakin; El Mahdi marches from Khartoum for Metemneh, with many accessions to his followers; the Suakin-Berber Railway project; Gen. Graham; strong opposition arising in London to further operations in the Soudan; Gen. Wolseley retreats from Korit towards Cairo; Gen. Graham advances from Suakin driving Osman Digna into the interior; El Mahdi, a second false prophet appears as a rival to El Mahdi; the hot season now on, April 1 1885, and military operations practically suspended until autumn.

They are Not Sorry.

There is one thing nobody ever regrets—that is, the day they first adopted Parker's Tonic as their regular family medicine. Its range is so wide, and its good effects so sure, that nothing else, except good nursing, are needed in a great majority of cases. Buy it, try it, and afterwards it will not require and praise from us.

Delicate Women.

I have been using for a month or two in my household Swift's Specific, the greater portion of it having been consumed by the female portion of my family, and with the happiest results. It acted like a charm on my wife, who had been in bad health for a long time, and for whom I had paid hundreds of dollars for doctors and medicines. It began to build her up from the first dose. Another female member of my family took it with equally satisfactory results. It is certainly the best tonic for delicate ladies that I have ever used, and I have tried them all. I have no doubt that want of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated houses, sewer gas poison and malarial poison often produce sickness among our wives, daughters and sisters, and I believe Swift's Specific is the remedy for all this sort of blood poisoning. I know many of the best families of this country are using it for this purpose, and I have never known or heard of any failure to give entire satisfaction. I have known the remedy a long time. I know it to be entirely vegetable, and the best tonic and alternative, especially for females.

F. L. JONES, J. P.,
Quitman, Ga.

General Debility.

For several years past my wife's health has been exceedingly feeble—a general break down of the nervous system. She was greatly reduced in flesh. No remedy seemed to do her any good. In the spring of 1883 I induced her to try Swift's Specific. The first bottle gave her hope and twenty bottles produced wonderful results. She gained thirty pounds in flesh and it renovated her whole system. It is certainly the greatest tonic in the world. T. J. HIGGINS.
Indian Springs, Ga., Nov. 8, 1884.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga.

Be Done With It.

A recent philosophical treatise says, "we can endure many an ache and pain, if it is soon over." Then, let us have it over, as soon as possible. The pain of neuralgia, for instance, or rheumatism, or the army of various pains following in its train. Get a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, right away, and go to work on them. Mr. Jacob Barnes, Barnesville, Ohio, writes, "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved my wife of great nervous prostration, which was so severe that she had to keep her bed."

THE TRIAL

—OF—

John T. Wright!

—THE—

MAIN STREET CLOTHIER!

A Separate Verdict From Each Juror:

1. I find that Jno. T. Wright's Clothing Store is the cheapest place in town.
2. I find that his Clothing is the best made.
3. I find that every customer is well treated.
4. I find that every one gets his money's worth there.
5. I find that all his goods are first-class.
6. I find that he has the best stock in town.
7. I find that his Clothing is of the most fashionable make.
8. I find that every one goes there for his Clothing.
9. I find that his prices are lowest.
10. I find that the quality of his goods is the best.
11. I find that his store is the most popular in town.
12. I agree with the other jurors that "WRIGHT WRONGS NO ONE."

OPINION OF THE JUDGE:

In accordance with this verdict, I find JNO. T. WRIGHT

GUILTY

OF SELLING

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc.,

CHEAPER

Than any other House in Hopkinsville, Ky.

And fix his punishment at confinement in his store-room, on the Corner of Main and Bridge Streets, Hopkinsville, Ky., where he shall continue to serve the public during the coming season. And it is further ordered that said John T. Wright shall receive within the next few days the largest stock of

Spring Goods, Clothing,

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS

Ever brought to this city, and that he shall sell the same **CHEAPER** than they can be bought anywhere else in Hopkinsville. He will also take measures and

MAKE SUITS TO ORDER,

—Keeping a full line of—

Fine Samples Always on Hand.

(mar 30-ly.)

—GO TO—

NO. 2 WITHERS BLOCK

AND YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

—OFFERED FOR SALE BY—

CHARLES MCKEE & CO.,

who have by fair dealing and low prices and good goods built up a large trade. Free delivery, and goods delivered at any time. Call and examine our stock.

Jno. W. Breathitt, Jr.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A

First-Class Stock

—OF—

GROCERIES!

AND WILL SELL SO THAT ALL CAN LIVE.

Give Him a Trial

AND YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH HIS

GOODS AND PRICES.

Corner Clay & Nashville Street,

J. K. GANT.

GANT & GANTHER,

PROPRIETORS PLANTERS WAREHOUSE.

TOBACCO AND WHEAT COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

All Tobacco Insured Unless Otherwise Ordered.

Saturday morning, at 4:15 o'clock, one of the most destructive fires that has visited Nashville for several years broke out on the east side of the public square, destroying the four large wholesale houses occupied respectively by Messrs. Murphy & Sons, carriage manufacturers; Hollins & Son & Co., boots and shoes; J. W. Lindsey & Co., wholesale hats, and G. W. Sweeney, carriage manufacture. The losses aggregated about \$17,500, with \$11,500 insurance on stocks and buildings.

PLOU PLOU WARNS THE PATRIOTS.
PARIS, April 4.—Prince Jerome Napoleon (Plou Plou) has written a letter in which he advises his adherents to oppose an immediate dissolution of the chamber of deputies. The project he says is a royalist trick to give a death blow to the republic.

FRANCE.
LONDON, April 5.—The Compté D Paris has arrived at Naples to meet the Duc De Chartres, with whom he will have a conference in regard to

Just prior to the adjournment of the Senate the President withdrew the nomination of Gen. A. R. Lawton, of Georgia, to be Minister to Russia. This was owing to objections urged by the Senate committee on account of certain political disabilities from the war, which threw some doubt upon the nominee's eligibility.

WANTED—An active, reliable salesman well acquainted with the druggist's good trade of this section of the State, to sell our line on commission. Must be responsible and give bonds for samples. Address, with references, BRIGHTON CLOAK MFG CO., 14 and 15 White street, New York. No. 17-1

Mar.-17.

TIME TABLE FOR TRAINS.

DEPART SOUTH—6:45 A. M.; 12:30 P. M.; 6:00 P. M.
 DEPART NORTH—2:45 A. M.; 2:55 P. M.; 8:20 P. M.
 ARRIVE FROM NORTH—12:30 A. M.; 9:30 P. M.
 POST OFFICE—North Main Street.
 Open for letters, stamps—7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
 money orders—8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 delivery, Sunday—8:45 to 10:15 P. M.
 SOUTHERN EXPRESS OFFICE,
 Russellville St.
 Open 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.



Let none but kindest words be said
 Of General Grant, when he is dead.
 The people watch with moistened eye
 To see the grand old soldier die;
 Courageously he meets his fate,
 And dies a man the world calls great.

SOCIALITIES.

Mr. V. M. Metcalfe is at home.
 Miss Lellie McElwaine, of Trenton,
 is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. Jas. Thompson, of Louisville,
 is in the city.

Mr. C. W. Bell, of Elkton, Ky., was
 in the city yesterday on business.

Mr. L. P. Gerhart, of Clarksville,
 was in town Sunday.

Mr. Edward O'Hare, of Adairville,
 was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. B. J. Garnett, of Pembroke
 was in the city Saturday, the guest
 of Mrs. A. L. Wilson.

Messrs. J. J. Garton and Frank
 Askew, of Cadiz, were in the city
 Saturday.

Mr. W. C. Maudville, representing
 the Breaker-Moore Paper Co., of
 Louisville, was in the city last week.

Miss Lizzie Cox, of Newstead,
 spent several days of last week visit-
 ing the family of Dr. Hickman.

Mrs. Goliad and daughter, of
 Roaring Springs, are visiting at Mr.
 J. F. Pyle's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Y. Cabanis, of
 Trenton, come down Sunday on a
 visit to Prof. Rust's family.

Mr. C. W. Metcalfe is now in New
 Orleans in the interest of the Met-
 calfe Manufacturing Co., of Nashville.

Mr. Geo. W. Metcalfe made a busi-
 ness trip to Paducah Monday. He
 reports prospects good.

Mr. T. W. Gooch and family, of
 Kelly, have moved to this city to
 live.

Mr. M. Lipstine and Mrs. Hart,
 who went east to buy new goods,
 have returned and are daily receiv-
 ing the new stock.

Misses Mattie Hickman and Lallie
 and Kate Wooldridge, three of Hop-
 kinsville's representative beauties,
 are at the New Orleans Exposition
 this week.

DEATH OF COL. ALEXANDER.

He Breathes His Last at 6 A. M.
 Sunday.

Col. C. B. Alexander, who shot
 himself last Tuesday morning before
 daylight, died Sunday morning, at 6
 o'clock. His death was inevitable
 from the first and it is surprising that
 his life was prolonged for five days.
 He was partially conscious at inter-
 vals and on Saturday was rational
 enough to authorize Esq. Ned Camp-
 bell to vote his proxy in a meeting of
 the Stockholders of the Newstead
 Turnpike Co. Although better Sat-
 urday, it proved to be the last rally
 of declining nature and he died as
 stated above. His interment took
 place at the family burying ground
 yesterday afternoon.

Col. Alexander was probably 60
 years or more of age. He had lived
 here for many years and enjoyed the
 respect and esteem of all his neigh-
 bors. He leaves no immediate fam-
 ily excepting his wife.

Blood-Letting at Bellevue.

In a Bloody Fight at a Negro
 Dance, Mack Ricketts Is Se-
 riously Hurt by Peter
 Beauregard.

Esq. Clark, of Bellevue, sent for
 an officer yesterday to go out to Bel-
 leview and arrest a negro named
 Beauregard, who had dangerously
 and perhaps fatally assaulted Mack
 Ricketts with a club, or billet of
 wood, Saturday night. It seems that
 there is no constable or peace officer
 in the district to make the arrest.
 The trouble occurred at a negro
 dance at Tom Lander's. It is hard
 to get at anything like a clear state-
 ment of the fight. It was one of those
 free fights between drunken negroes,
 for which Bellevue is noted, and
 which we are periodically called up-
 on to report. In the fight the negro
 Beauregard, who lives at John
 Green's, struck Mack Ricketts a mur-
 derous blow on the side of his head
 and left him for dead. His brother
 is authority for the statement, that
 Ricketts was carried some distance
 away and left lying unconscious.
 His friends found him and hauled
 him to his home at the Reed place,
 where he was still alive yesterday
 morning. He was not restored to
 consciousness until yesterday and is
 now sitting up.

Sheriff Boyd went out to Mr.
 Green's yesterday to arrest Beaure-
 gard, but had not returned up to
 the hour of going to press.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT MCGEE'S.

The county authorities have also
 been notified of a wholesale fight
 between negroes at McGee's store
 Sunday, which amounted almost to a
 riot. Pistols were drawn and blood-
 shed was imminent for some time.
 Affairs appear to be in a rather bad
 state in the western part of the county.

HERE AND THERE.

Howe's time is the city standard.
 Causler's Stock Sale next Saturday.
 Yesterday was a very dull county
 court day.

Polk Causler has some fine driving
 mares and horses for sale.

As a jeweler and optician M. D. Kel-
 ly has the largest practical experience.

We handle all kinds of paper bags
 and flour sacks.

A young jersey cow with calf for
 sale. Apply at this office.

\$1,200 or \$1,500 to lend, with good
 security. For further information,
 terms, etc., apply at this office.

Rev. A. Malone, of Franklin, Ky.,
 will preach at Crofton next Sunday
 night, April 12th.

Jno. Orr & Co's plaining mill prop-
 erty was sold yesterday for \$5,000.
 Rev. Thos. Bottomly was the pur-
 chaser.

Mr. J. C. Humphries, of Caledonia,
 Ky., has 15 mules from 15 to 16½
 hands high, from 4 to 6 years old, for
 sale.

Prof. Anderson, the "Wizard of
 the North" will play an engagement
 of three nights at the Opera House
 this week, commencing Thursday
 night.

Rev. Mr. Nourse preached his
 first sermon as pastor of the Second
 Presbyterian Church Sunday and
 several of the other churches held no
 services Sunday evening.

The spring stock of fine watches,
 clocks, jewelry, silverware, Holland's
 gold pens &c., now opening at M. D.
 Kelly's jewelry store is simply im-
 mense. Do not miss the opportunity
 to see it and the low prices.

Dr. A. B. Barker, whose address
 has hitherto been No. 70 East 4th
 street Cincinnati, has been changed
 to No. 391 West 4th, and his patients
 in this vicinity can address him at
 his new residence.

Mr. T. A. Cooper, of Lexington,
 who is in the city selling Jas. G.
 Blaine's book, "Twenty years of Con-
 gress," is meeting with unusual suc-
 cess, and says he finds but little
 trouble in introducing so valuable a
 book.

Mr. Frank Beaumont, while partici-
 pating in a game of base ball at Pem-
 broke, Saturday, was struck in the
 right eye by a ball. The wound was
 a very painful one though not dan-
 gerous.

The L. A. & T. R. R. has just re-
 ceived another large lot of rails. The
 tracklayers are now putting down
 the eighteenth mile, while the bridge
 force is at work on the trestle at Lit-
 tle river.—Tobacco Leaf.

There will be a public sale of town
 lots at the new town of Merritt, on
 the L. A. & T. railroad, on the 23rd
 inst. The town is half way between
 Hopkinsville and Clarksville. See
 advertisement elsewhere.

The ladies of the Methodist church
 gave a Quaker entertainment at the
 Court-house Friday evening. One
 of the features was a Quaker wed-
 ding, which was followed by a sup-
 per. The proceeds were devoted to
 church purposes.

It will be observed that the SOUTH
 KENTUCKIAN has as usual "scooped"
 several important news items to-day.
 We take pleasure in presenting this
 news to our readers while it is fresh
 and thereby giving them another ex-
 emplification of the advantages of a
 semi-weekly paper.

Col. J. F. Gentry, of Cadiz, has an-
 nounced himself a candidate for the
 Legislature from Trigg county. This
 makes two candidates out, as Dr.
 Johnson has been in the field for
 some time. There is also some talk
 of Capt. T. J. Greer, of Cerulean
 Springs, becoming a candidate.

Allen Morris, a worthy old colored
 man, supposed to be about 85 years
 old, died near Oak Grove on March
 25th, "Uncle Allen," as he was called,
 was brought from Virginia when a
 young man by his master, Col.
 John Morris, with whom he continued
 to live until after the war. He was
 well thought of and respected by
 all who knew him. He professed
 religion on his death bed.

Mr. J. J. Mitchell is agent for an
 Evansville house that deals in tents,
 awnings, stack covers, etc., etc. His
 samples may be seen at Forbes &
 Bro's, implement house. Mr. Mit-
 chell takes orders for work and also
 puts it up—a line of business for
 which years of experience has abun-
 dantly qualified him. His advertise-
 ment appears in another place and
 he will be glad to serve the public
 with goods in his line.

We insert a large and conspicuous
 advertisement in this issue for M.
 Lipstine, who has been one of Hop-
 kinsville's representative business
 men for a number of years, and who
 is sustaining his reputation as an
 extensive dealer by the large stock of
 dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes,
 and everything in his line which he
 has brought to this market this spring
 and is offering at prices to suit
 the hard times. In connection with
 his dry goods business he has a mil-
 linery department which is presided
 over by Mrs. Carrie Hart and Miss
 Clara Pratt. For taste and beauty
 of selection this stock can not be ex-
 celed anywhere. Mrs. Hart has
 served the public for several years in
 the millinery line and has given en-
 tire satisfaction to her customers.
 Miss Pratt has had sufficient experi-
 ence in trimming and finishing hats
 and bonnets to recommend her to
 those who want to avail themselves
 of the very latest styles. It will pay
 you to call and see their new goods.

Shot Down Like a Dog.

HENRY MARTIN HUNTS WIL-
 LEY HUTCHINSON IN THE
 STILL HOUSES OF NIGHT
 AND PUTS A BUL-
 LET INTO HIS
 BODY.

Justice Decried Within Twenty
 Steps of the Court House.

Last Sunday morning about 1
 o'clock the people sleeping in the vic-
 inity of the Public Square were
 aroused from their slumbers by cries
 of "Help!" "Murder!" "Police!" etc.
 The first parties to reach the place
 found Wiley Hutchinson, col., lying
 in front of the Court House with a
 pistol ball in his back. He was shot
 by Henry Martin, col., who was ar-
 rested shortly afterwards and is now
 in jail.

THE DETAILS.

Hutchinson occupies a room up-
 stairs in a tenement house back of
 the Court House. About 12 o'clock
 Saturday night he went home from
 Tandy's saloon, where he works and
 took into his room with him a color-
 ed girl named Lethe Ware. Shortly
 afterwards Martin came to the room
 to see Hutchinson and when the
 door was opened walked in and
 spoke to the girl. Hutchinson
 asked him what he had
 to do with the girl and from
 this they got into a row and Hutch-
 inson picked up a hatchet and knock-
 ed Martin down, cutting a gash over
 the corner of one eye and otherwise
 injuring him. He then ejected him
 from the room and would have kick-
 ed him down the steps but for the in-
 terference of other tenants of the
 house.

Martin left loudly cursing and re-
 turned with a pistol shortly after-
 wards. He called to Hutchinson to
 come to the door, but the latter or-
 dered him away and went to the
 door and attempted to fasten it more
 securely. While thus engaged Mar-
 tin sent a ball crashing through the
 panel, which knocked splinters in
 Hutchinson's face. Hutchinson then
 leaped out the window to the ground
 and ran up Short street and to the
 police headquarters, but failed to
 find the officers in. As he was return-
 ing he met Martin, who had followed
 him, in front of the court house and
 he ran across the street towards
 Court street. As he did this Martin
 shot him in the back, six inches be-
 low the shoulder blade. This seems
 to be about the correct statement of
 the affair.

HUTCHINSON'S CONDITION.

The wounded man now lies in his
 room and is very badly hurt. The
 wound was thought to be fatal at
 first, but yesterday there was some
 improvement and Hutchinson may
 pull through, though his recovery is
 extremely doubtful. He is about 35
 years old, and Martin is not over 21.
 The colored people who know both
 say Martin is a very bad character
 and that Hutchinson has always
 been peaceably disposed. The exam-
 ining trial is set for 9 o'clock to-
 morrow.

CONVICT ARRESTED.

On last Thursday night about
 twelve or fifteen convicts escaped
 from the guard house at Dawson
 where fifty of them were at work
 quarrying stone for the penitentiary
 at Eddyville. Yesterday Sam Gib-
 son, of Fairview, brought one of them
 here and lodged him in jail. A
 SOUTH KENTUCKIAN reporter called
 at the jail yesterday afternoon and
 interrogated the convict, whose name
 is Ja. Rainwater. He talked quite
 freely and gave the following facts:
 "I was sent to the penitentiary for
 four years for manslaughter from
 Whitley county. I have been in a
 year, lacking 26 days. Several pri-
 soners were in a log house together,
 and a hole was dug under the floor.
 All who wanted to go out did so.
 I went out with the others. I don't
 know how many escaped. I went
 without eating for three days, except-
 ing two biscuits I took with me. I
 got so hungry and tired I went to a
 man's house and told him to take me
 anywhere, just so he gave me some-
 thing to eat. He brought me here."

Rainwater is only about 19 years
 old, so he says. He is sorry that he
 undertook to escape, as he will forfeit
 all his good time—five days for each
 month. He will be taken back to
 Dawson on the first train.

ARREST OF JOE RHEA.

Brought Here and Lodged in
 Jail Sunday.

In our last issue we gave an ac-
 count of the killing of Sam Knight
 by Joe Rhea in Scates' Mill district, a
 few days ago. Rhea fled the neigh-
 borhood and remained at large until
 Sunday, when he was arrested in
 Hopkins county and brought here
 and lodged in jail. A representative
 of the SOUTH KENTUCKIAN called at
 the jail yesterday morning to see
 Rhea. He is a young fellow about
 23 or 24 years old, with red or dark
 Auburn hair and mustache. Of course
 he was not interrogated as to the
 defense he would make. He said
 there were only three witnesses to
 the affair and that he was returning
 to the county to give himself up
 when he was arrested. He is anxious
 to have the examining trial held as
 soon as possible. As there were very
 few witnesses to the killing, and
 none but friends of Rhea, it is very
 probable that there will be some dif-
 ficulty in making out as strong a case
 against him as the facts would merit,
 if he could be brought out.

Miss Mary Rutland has been made
 postmistress at Scottsville, Allen Co.

FREE ONCE MORE.

A Divorce Granted to Mrs. Bobbie
 Rives.

The divorce case of Bobbie L. Fu-
 qua vs. Robt. L. Fuqua was called in
 Circuit Court Saturday and Judge
 Grace granted a decree of divorce,
 restoring the plaintiff to her former
 name of Bobbie L. Rives. The cir-
 cumstances of this case are familiar
 to our readers. Miss Rives was en-
 gaged to be married to Mr. Irving
 Cayce, Feb. 3, but while at Clark-
 ville, Tenn., a few weeks before, sur-
 prised her friends and family by
 marrying Mr. Robt. L. Fuqua. She
 returned home after the wedding
 and expressed surprise when infor-
 med that the wedding, which was as
 she said, intended for a joke, was le-
 gal and binding. She sued for a di-
 vorce in the March term of court, al-
 leging fraud against Mr. Fuqua. That
 gentleman, through his attorneys,
 protested and resisted the granting
 of the divorce for a long time. The
 case went over and over the plat-
 form of the "obnoxious" and Mr.
 Fuqua offering no objection, the de-
 cree was granted. Miss Rives is now
 at liberty to act as her heart and good
 judgment may dictate.

Last of Circuit Court.

Saturday was the last day of Cir-
 cuit Court. But little of importance
 was done. The following cases were
 acted upon:
 Burbridge Bros. vs. Commercial
 Union Assurance Co. Demurrer
 overruled, to which defendant ex-
 cepts and prays an appeal to Court
 of Appeals.

Pig Green, col., indicted for rob-
 bery, gives bond for \$100, on his own
 recognizance, till September.

Josie Brice vs. L. & N. railroad.
 Defendant excepts to judgment and
 appeal taken.

Ordered that 16 grand jurors and
 two petit jurors of 30 jurors each be
 summoned for the September Court.

Indictments filed as follows: James
 White, Alice Long, Mary A. Cannon,
 Alonzo Hord, Jennie Young, Sarah
 Moore, Serena Vincent, Suk Barker,
 Hester Steger, Nancy Lee, A. Car-
 penter, M. Minton, Virgil Cunnin-
 gham and Henry Tandy—Total, 14.

Another Railroad Meeting.

[Telephone.]
 On last Saturday night the citizens
 of Cadiz met again at the Court
 House to further discuss the Rail-
 road question. The Chairman Judge
 F. C. Dabney, being absent Prof.
 Wayland was called to the Chair.
 The committee appointed at a pre-
 vious meeting to confer with the
 Messrs. Gordon in regard to their
 proposition to build a branch road
 from Bryant's Station, on the L. A.
 & T., to Cadiz made their report
 which was as follows:

"Your committee thinks it advis-
 able, if anything is done, to accept
 Col. Gordon's proposition, to run the
 branch so as to tap the L. A. & T.
 Road at Bryants; and that if possi-
 ble we ought to subscribe the \$35,000
 as proposed by Col. Gordon.

J. W. CRENSHAW
 by J. F. GENTRY PROXY.
 JOHN G. JEFFERSON,
 LEVINGTON LINDSAY,
 J. E. KELLEY,
 ROBERT WILFORD."

A motion to receive the report of
 the committee was made and adopt-
 ed. A motion was then made to adopt
 the report of said committee, and a
 lively discussion followed. It was
 then moved and adopted to strike
 out the clause in the report advising
 the acceptance of the Gordons' propo-
 sition. The report as amended was
 then adopted. On motion the follow-
 ing committee was appointed to cor-
 respond with the L. A. & T. Co., and
 other corporations &c: T. H. Grin-
 ter, R. Wilford, J. L. Street, G. W.
 Lindsay, Dr. J. W. Crenshaw, F. G.
 Terry and John G. Jefferson. The
 meeting then adjourned until called
 by the Chairman.

A Spring Poet's Protest.

MR. EDITOR:
 Do you know, or do you regret,
 The trouble you've given our minds,
 By that terrible, bloody threat,
 Contained in four brief lines?
 You know we've burned the midnight oil,
 And wended the Muses' hard,
 And spent weary days of ceaseless toil,
 To gain the name of bard.
 We just had got our poem to suit
 Our fastidious saint and taste,
 When your sanguinary threat to shoot
 2. our old ambitions work to waste.
 But if we were all alone
 'T would be less a bitter cup;
 But think of the poets you had to moon
 By the bark of your bob-tailed pup.

Answers are still coming in to the
 cow problem. The following have
 been received so far:
 W. W. West, Church Hill, 1873; J.
 J. Carr, Beverly, 1872; Little Mary
 Fleming, Organette, 545; Peter Boyd,
 Hopkinsville, 851. Also the follow-
 ing letter:

"MR. EDITOR: I have figured on
 your cow problem some, but a good
 deal more on the calf part. I got along
 with the job tolerably smoothly un-
 til I got in amongst the great, great,
 great grand calves and then the big
 ones would run in so I couldn't count
 them. I leave the job for a better
 expert."
 J. T. S."

As stated in our last, the answer is
 1873.

Railroad Meeting.

Don't fail to attend the railroad
 meeting at the court house to-night.
 It is a matter in which every citizen
 should feel an interest.

A HORRIBLE FATE.

Wm. BAILEY, A COLORED BOY,
 FOUND DEAD IN A FIELD,
 WHERE HIS BODY HAD
 BEEN EXPOSED FOR
 FIFTY DAYS.

His Bones Knawed By Dogs.

On the 9th of February, during the
 bitter cold weather, when the mer-
 cury in the thermometers was sev-
 eral degrees below zero, a colored boy
 named William Bailey disappeared
 from his home, near Sinking Fork.
 He was about 16 years old and was a
 son of Nathan Bailey, a reputable col-
 ored man, living near the Brick
 church, on the Princeton road, about
 seven or eight miles from the city.
 The boy was subject to epileptic fits,
 or convulsions. He left his home to
 go to a school house, not far away,
 Feb. 9th, and was never seen after-
 wards. His mysterious disappear-
 ance caused considerable sensation
 in the neighborhood at the time, and
 search parties made several ineffec-
 tual hunts for the lost boy. The mat-
 ter had been involved in mystery un-
 til last Wednesday, when the dis-
 membered skeleton of the boy was
 found in Mr. S. T. Wright's field,
 not far from his father's house. A
 little girl saw a boot lying near
 where she passed on her way to
 school, and mentioned the fact to
 some one. It was examined and
 found to contain a foot. The boot was
 identified by Nathan Bailey, as one
 worn by his son, and search was re-
 newed and the rest of the skeleton
 was found in the field about 250
 yards from the road. Dogs had
 knawed the bones and some of them
 had been dragged a hundred yards
 or more. The corpse was fully iden-
 tified by the clothing found with it,
 and the remains were collected and
 decently interred.

The supposition is that the boy
 was taken with one of his spells,
 wandered from the path and was
 frozen to death. It is a horrible
 story, but one that has been related
 without any coloring not warranted
 by the facts in the case.

The story of the finding of a box of
 money near Caledonia was a so-called
 joke by some alleged humorist.

The commission sent by the Gov-
 ernor to investigate affairs in Rowan
 county, Ky., reported that they
 found a very bad state of feeling in
 Morehead, but were themselves
 treated with consideration. They
 drew up a compromise, by which the
 contracting parties pledged them-
 selves to lay down their arms, make
 friends and work together for the
 full enforcement of the law in all
 cases where it had been violated.
 This was signed by the Toller crowd,
 who have driven the Martin party
 away and have possession of the
 town. The troops have not been
 called out.

Hyman B. Lyon, Jr., a son of Gen.
 H. B. Lyon, was killed by the ac-
 cidental discharge of a gun, near Ed-
 dsville, Friday.

SPECIAL LOCALS.

FULL
 LINE OF
 SAMPLES
 CUSTOM
 ORDER
 CLOTHING
 FROM
 G. W. SIMMONS & CO.
 BOSTON, MASS.
 CAN BE FOUND AT

James Pye & Co's.,
 OPERA BUILDING.

Public Sale of Lots!

At the town of Merritt, Christian
 county, Ky., Thursday, April 23,
 1885, a limited number of business
 and residence lots will be sold at pub-
 lic outcry on that day. Parties wish-
 ing to buy at private sale can do so
 by applying to C. W. Crenshaw, at
 Merritt, or W. S. Gordon, Clarksville,
 Tenn., or to the undersigned at Decatur,
 Ala. Merritt is located at the point
 where the L. A. & T. R. R. crosses
 the Hopkinsville and Clarksville
 turnpike, at this point a large
 town will doubtless be built, as it
 is located both on the pike and new
 railroad about equi-distant between
 Clarksville and Hopkinsville, and sur-
 rounded by one of the best agricul-
 tural regions in Kentucky.

C. C. Harris,
 DECATUR, ALA.

FOR SALE!

Or will exchange for a good family
 horse or bacon, one late style rock-
 way, almost as good as new.

A. W. Fyle.

LOOK HERE!

I can and will sell
 Monumental Work
 cheaper than any
 house in this section
 of county. Come and
 be convinced.

ANDREW HALL.

Residence For Sale,

On Russellville St., and Lot on South

SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN

NASHVILLE STREET,
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

CLUB LIST.

We will furnish the following papers and periodicals with the SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN at the following rates:

Full Courier-Journal	\$12.50
Weekly Courier-Journal	3.00
Louisville Courier-Journal	3.00
Farmers Home Journal	3.00
Country Magazine	3.00
Country Gentleman	3.00
New York Weekly Sun	3.00
Daily N. Y. World	3.00
Evening Post	3.00
Weekly	3.00
Latino Living Age	3.00
Toledo Blade	3.00

THE ONLY THING!

What would I do for you, sweet one,
To prove that I love you, sweet one,
You ask?
Heroic pages show no deed
Measure I would not exceed—
No test.
That love's exciting reign hath set
Could I not passion's ebb retreat?
My love,
If thou wert here, I would be
Learner and the wisest, too,
To prove.
My ardor I would gladly brave,
Though know it would prove my grave.
This smile
To wit, to do and dare and die,
What could dishearten me could I
Somehow
Share thy companionship for thee.
From all else happy I would free.
Wit's joy, its misfortune fall,
And yield me to its will and all.
Employ!
All things but one I'd dare to show
My love, and that I could not grow
The clock.
To whisper to thy world's care
The measure measure of my love
For week.
—James A. Waldron, in Current

RECKLESS OF LIFE.

The Sin and Folly of Giving the
Brain Too Much to Do.

When I learned the Catechism in childhood, an answer to what is required in the sixth commandment was impressed on my infant mind. The commandment is "Thou shalt not kill," and the Catechism said this commandment requires "the use of all lawful endeavors to preserve our own lives and the lives of others."

There is no question among Christian people as to the sin of suicide. There have been moralists who boldly teach the circumstances in which it is right to take one's life, run away from the post which God has appointed, rush unbidden into the presence of the Supreme Judge, abandon every trust and duty, and plunge into the dark abyss of eternity, with the guilt of murder on the soul.

It is probable that very few persons of Christian principles thus defy God, except when reason has left its throne and the mind is in anarchy. We call that state insanity. He was insane—unsound—and we are sane. He was God daily and hourly that we may have the use of reason, for with it we go astray too often and too far: without it, wreck and ruin are assured.

But with the knowledge of this fact that we are by the rule of God to use all lawful endeavors to preserve our own and others' lives, the mind is sane, we are far more reckless of our lives than we are of our money. To get and keep that, we "tug and toil and strive," eat the bread of care and often waste and destroy health in the pursuit of wealth we can not enjoy because we have ruined health in its acquisition.

I wrote in my last of the Spaniards. At the same table where I met the American lady who described the bull fight as a gentleman from New York, who "talked out loud to himself" while eating his dinner. No other outward manifestation of infirmity was in a similar condition of appearance and appetite encouraged the belief that he was eccentric only. But inquiry brought out the fact that he was a gentleman from New York who had overworked himself in business and was now said to be "off the handle." There are thousands of wealthy men in a similar condition of mind and body today. Their nerves are recruited by volunteers as fast as they die at the top and go to Europe or the grave. And I was led to look at the beginning of these troubles by an extract in a late number of this paper from Dr. Richardson Brown's report addressed to the Education Department of the British Government. The facts are very startling, and they apply with intense force to the American people than to the British. We are a far more driving, pushing and pulling people than they. We never have learned, and never will, to take things moderately. Expense in essential to the finest character of an Englishman. Activity is the beauty of an American. The Britisher is supposed to be calm. The Yankee knows to be always on the go. Hence the facts which Dr. Brown presents are of greater value on this than on the other side of the sea. He finds that sleeplessness is largely on the increase over there. No one doubts that it is sadly true of us here. He discovered by careful inquiry that school children are sleepless because they are so excited during the day learning their lessons. Many talk in their sleep about them. Others snore, but walk in their sleep. And the extent of this great evil is found to be greater the further the inquiry is pushed. It is a dreadful evil, which it is next to impossible to remedy or alleviate.

Why? Because parents and children and teachers prefer the evil to the simple remedy. All the three classes just named will not use the means to preserve their own lives and the lives of others. Parents complain of the slow progress of their children, and wish them to be crowded and crammed. Children do not know the danger, and their ambition is to reach the top. Teachers stimulate the school as their obvious duty, and rejoice when the scholar at the risk of his life makes a perfect recitation. Studies are multiplied immediately. Books are taken home at night and the child is poring over them when he or she ought to be asleep. The harp of a thousand strings is out of tune. Discord reigns in the whole inner department. And the primary education of nearly the whole of our people is given on these high-pressure principles, regardless of the inevitable consequences of this sin and folly. Thus in excess the seeds of future mischief are sown. The overworked brain of the child develops its natural results when the man a sum's his position in the national army of working citizens. He may be in business, a trader, he may be a pastor or a bank president, he may be in the taint of the disease that kept him awake of nights when he was a school-boy. The visions that haunted his sleepless pillow then, come back now, and he gets asleep his dreams are of the multiplication table. Probably his digestion is out of order and he never thinks that his head and his stomach have any ailments. If he is a minister he has prayers made for him and takes a vacation. He recuperates and resumes, but like the animal who loves to recede the mixture of earth and water, he is soon back in his old ways. It is so with women who with cares of house-keeping, the wives of farmers and others who have hard work to do. Ambitions to save and lay up, unable or unwilling to have "chills," worried

of their lives, they go to bed tired in body and depressed in spirit. They can not sleep, they say, "It was too tired to sleep." It was nervous excitement. By and by it is nervous prostration. And then the end is at hand. The shattered harp may be repaired. But neither can ever be made as good as new. The boy was the father of the man. What was sown in the flesh grew up and brought forth fruit after its kind.

A few simple rules for the regulation of a child's life while at school, if faithfully followed, would train up a generation with sounder minds in sounder bodies than their fathers and mothers have. 1. Let six hours a day be the limit of school hours and study. 2. Allow no study in the evening. 3. Make lively exercise and play in the open air to be required as regularly as the school. 4. While the school education in progress let the child, whether boy or girl, be restrained from evening parties and public amusements that excite and keep them up late and awake when they ought to sleep. As to giving advice to grown-up people, business men and professional men, it is a mere waste of ink and paper. When Ephraim is joined to idols, you may let him alone. The man who works his brain in making money or sermons is already off the balance and therefore impervious to the power of argument. You may frighten him, but you can not convince him. He will do more work in a short life than many who live longer. Let like a candle burning at both ends he will go out in the middle.—Frederick, in N. Y. Observer.

DIPLOMACY.

A Colored Man Who Doubled the Property of Setting Up as a Diplomat.

"What yer ax for dese heah?" said an old negro from the bottoms. He had entered the trade emporium of a He-brew merchant and had taken up a pair of shoes.

The merchant said that he would not give them away.

"Bought a pair like 'em at dat sto' on de night corner," remarked the old negro, "and de white genneman charged me de dollar an' er half fur 'em."

The merchant, with a look of surprise, was about to say that his shoes were worth two dollars, when the negro continued:

"He said dat da wuz vut' m' but dat he had no hab' en so cheap 'cuse I fitcher wile whole pass'n' n' cotton-pickers wid me. Dem fool fells will do anything I tell 'em, an' I oughter be shame mysef fur takin' em ter se'n or place. I ain't gwine ter do it no mo' 'cuse da'll hol' me 'sponsible er twelfe of I keeps carryin' on dis way. 'Wah, I mus' be gwine. Niggers wait fur me down at de levee."

The merchant asked if he did not want the shoes.

"Nor, ain't particular. I see sere on our obligations ter dat man an' I oughter tread wid him."

The merchant, seeing that he could gain an influential customer, said that he might take the shoes for one dollar.

The sly old fellow gave him the dollar and took the shoes. As he walked along the street he hummed the old ditty:

"Hear, Uncle Pomp, what yer been?"

"Been up heah beatin' er white man outen some shoes. Look heah?"

"Da nice, sart'n. What yer gin fur 'em? Free dollars?"

"Dollar, honey."

"Jes like I tells yer, but I'm gwine ter keep outen dat man's way. Let on like I had got 'em wid de diggers. 'Wah, law, Good-by, chile. 'Gwine down heah summers an' specklelate somebody outen er suit o' cloz'."

About four hours later o'd Pomp again met Mandy. "Loo' at dese blame shoes," said he. "Put 'em on erwhile ergo, an' now dese shoes is coatin' off. I ding my ole ones in de ribber an' now I se in er putty chile. I clear ter goodness, chile, it makes me sick ter see how little honess dar is in dis heah worl' o' sin an' tracksackzham. De man what tries ter do right ain't got no chance er talk. 'Twan't fur dat man's family, I'd go up dar an' hab him 'treated an' put him on home, is yer? 'Heah any quirin' 'bout me, tell 'em dat I've pickin' my way long de road.'—Arkansas Traveler.

SNOW AND EARTHQUAKES.

A True Story of Two Little Girls. One of them wanted to see snow, and the other to feel an earthquake.

of their lives, they go to bed tired in body and depressed in spirit. They can not sleep, they say, "It was too tired to sleep." It was nervous excitement. By and by it is nervous prostration. And then the end is at hand. The shattered harp may be repaired. But neither can ever be made as good as new. The boy was the father of the man. What was sown in the flesh grew up and brought forth fruit after its kind.

A few simple rules for the regulation of a child's life while at school, if faithfully followed, would train up a generation with sounder minds in sounder bodies than their fathers and mothers have. 1. Let six hours a day be the limit of school hours and study. 2. Allow no study in the evening. 3. Make lively exercise and play in the open air to be required as regularly as the school. 4. While the school education in progress let the child, whether boy or girl, be restrained from evening parties and public amusements that excite and keep them up late and awake when they ought to sleep.

As to giving advice to grown-up people, business men and professional men, it is a mere waste of ink and paper. When Ephraim is joined to idols, you may let him alone. The man who works his brain in making money or sermons is already off the balance and therefore impervious to the power of argument. You may frighten him, but you can not convince him. He will do more work in a short life than many who live longer. Let like a candle burning at both ends he will go out in the middle.—Frederick, in N. Y. Observer.

DIPLOMACY.

A Colored Man Who Doubled the Property of Setting Up as a Diplomat.

"What yer ax for dese heah?" said an old negro from the bottoms. He had entered the trade emporium of a He-brew merchant and had taken up a pair of shoes.

The merchant said that he would not give them away.

"Bought a pair like 'em at dat sto' on de night corner," remarked the old negro, "and de white genneman charged me de dollar an' er half fur 'em."

The merchant, with a look of surprise, was about to say that his shoes were worth two dollars, when the negro continued:

"He said dat da wuz vut' m' but dat he had no hab' en so cheap 'cuse I fitcher wile whole pass'n' n' cotton-pickers wid me. Dem fool fells will do anything I tell 'em, an' I oughter be shame mysef fur takin' em ter se'n or place. I ain't gwine ter do it no mo' 'cuse da'll hol' me 'sponsible er twelfe of I keeps carryin' on dis way. 'Wah, I mus' be gwine. Niggers wait fur me down at de levee."

The merchant asked if he did not want the shoes.

"Nor, ain't particular. I see sere on our obligations ter dat man an' I oughter tread wid him."

The merchant, seeing that he could gain an influential customer, said that he might take the shoes for one dollar.

The sly old fellow gave him the dollar and took the shoes. As he walked along the street he hummed the old ditty:

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Ruth was looking at the thermometer.

"It's thirty-eight degrees, mamma; isn't that almost cold enough for snow?"

"Yes, dear, and if this were any place but San Francisco, I should think it would snow very soon."

The Great Blood Purifier.



Dr. Samuel Hodge's Alternative Compound Sarsaparilla with Iodide Potash. The Compound is purely vegetable, each article of ingredient is perfectly harmless in itself, having been selected from roots and herbs possessing great medicinal properties, when combined forms a most powerful, efficient, and pleasant medicine for the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of system, viz: Chills, Rheumatism, Scrofula or Kings' evil, Scald-head or Tetter, Chronic Sore Eyes, Old or Chronic Sores of all kinds, Boils, Pimples, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Trueness and Gout, Nervous Debility, Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, renovates and invigorates the system, acts gently on the bowels. As an appetizer and for general debility, it is a most excellent remedy.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS, - - - Druggists
Sole Manufacturers.
For sale by all druggists. Price \$1 per bottle, or 6 for \$5. Liberal discount to the trade.

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ETHIOPIAN PILE OINTMENT,

A never failing remedy for Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Internal or Protruding Piles. Gives almost instantaneous relief, and will effect a permanent cure. Price \$1 per bottle or six for \$5.

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HANCOCK, FRASER & RAGSDALE,
—PROPRIETORS—
PEOPLE'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

RAILROAD STREET, - - - HOPKINSVILLE
FRONTING TOBACCO EXCHANGE, - - - CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

W. E. RAGSDALE, Salesman, Hopkinsville. | T. R. HANCOCK, Salesman, Clarksville, Tenn.

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Sept 26th 1885

head stands behind the mask so that his eyes are not directly seen by those in the room, and another of the performers asks: "Who is the owner?"

If a correct response is given, the performer claps their hands. The one who has taken his turn goes to the foot of the line, and number two takes his place behind the screen. After the time periods change places, and the fun is renewed.—Harper's Young People.

HE KISSED THEM ALL.

Governor Underwood, of Kentucky, Relates a Stumping Campaign.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

"Kentucky is a great State," he continued. "We have the handsomest women in the world; we make the best whiskey, have the most fertile lands, raise the best horses and have the purest air. What more could be asked? In addition to that our people pull together, but they don't like snobbishness. I remember one time I was stumping one of the mountain counties. I brought twenty-five dollars' worth of nickels and put them in my 'a-lie-bags. Every log cabin I would come to, I would ride up and ask for a drink of water. Well, out would come a little boy or girl with a gourd dipper of warm water. I would take a swallow, then dip a nickel in the dipper. The little one would run in and I would go on. The children's mother would come and have the fat gentleman pointed out. The consequence was that I got the vote out of that house. Well, one morning I rode up to a house, and a little girl brought me out a dipper of water. I felt in my pocket and discovered that I hadn't a copper. 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